



The Moscow Physical Training Institute SKIF club threatening the goal of Moscow Spartak in a game they won 1-0. Last year silver medalists, SKIF are leading the current women's championship standings with six wins and one tie from seven games. They have last year's top championship striker in Natalya Buzunova, who has already netted 12 goals this season. Until October 8 the ten competing clubs will have played 180 games.

Photo by Dmitry Grigoryev

TTT'S 33 WINS

The national women's championship, which has just ended in Riga, has confirmed the reputation of the leaders of Soviet basketball. Like last year, the champions are Riga TTT.

followed by Moscow Region Spartak and Novosibirsk Dynamo. TTT were particularly successful, scoring 33 victories in a row.

World record for Alexandra Deverinskaya

Soviet female athlete Alexandra Deverinskaya, 22, from Cherkassy walked 5 km of the circuit of a stadium in Bergen in 22 min 41.4 sec, a new world record, in a big international race walk meet.

Yevgeny Yevayukov from Sochi did brilliantly in the men's section, which drew 12 countries, winning the 20 km race walk in 1 hr 22 min 32.5 sec. Raul Gonzales, Mexico, won 50 km in 3:45:38.



In the absence of this country's top rowing masters competing in international regattas abroad, the Krylatskoye Olympic Rowing Canal in Moscow has been taken over by youthful rowers for an all-Union contest.

Photo by Gennady Dubelkovsky

PEACE RACE WINDING UP

The 35th Peace Race, which, since May 9, has passed Czechoslovakia and Poland, will roll to a close on May 23 in Berlin. After nine out of the total 12 stages last year Ulrik Shakhit Zagretdinov still leads the overall standings, with the GDR holding on to their lead right from the start.

Experts believe both titles will be sealed in the May 22 11th stage, 30 km time trials in Neubrandenburg.

Football players 'picking up' cups

Paris Saint-Germain has won the French Cup. In the finals they met with Saint-Etienne. After 2-2, in extra time the winner was decided by penalties (6-5).

Ajaks have become Holland's champions for the 20th time. Juventus have become Italy's No. 1 team, also for the 20th time.

Only the last round of the Scottish championship was Celtic the winner.

In the UEFA finals playoff West Germany hosts Hamburg went down to 3-0 visiting Göteborg, who also won its home game 1-0. This is the first such European Cup success for the Swedish club.

KASPAROV LEADING

Soviet Grandmaster Kasparov leads the standings of an international chess tournament at Bugojno, Yugoslavia, with 7.5 points from nine out of a total of 13 rounds. Trailing him are Polugayevsky with six points,

Ljubojevic (5.5), Petrosyan (5), Spassky (5 each), Ivanovic, Lucsen, Timman and Andersson (4.5 each), Hübner (4), Nisler (3.5), Gilgore and Kozlov (3 each) and Ivkov with 11 points.

PETER UEBERROTH: VERY IMPORTANT VISIT

We have come to Moscow to meet face to face, as it were, to discuss preparations for the 24th Olympics, Peter V. Ueberroth, President of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee (LAOOC), told an ANI correspondent at his meeting with pressmen at the USSR Sports Committee.

During their three-day stay in Moscow Ueberroth and LAOOC Vice-President Michael Olliv had talks with Sergei Petrov, President of the USSR Olympic Committee.

A communiqué on the visit stressed the desire of both committees to promote the Olympic spirit and to further Olympic ideals. Should the American side be interested, it was stated in the communiqué, the USSR LAOOC would be prepared to discuss the experience of organizing the Games in Moscow.

The communiqué pointed out that Ueberroth's attention was especially drawn to the fact that the US government had not yet given valid guarantees of its organization of the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in accordance with the rules of the Olympic Charter.

Talking to newsmen, Ueberroth emphasized that the visit was very important for his Olympic Committee. The Soviet side is the strongest in the world, he noted, and the Moscow Games, in our view, were the best ever hence our interest in the Soviet experience on this count.

The LAOOC president also pointed out that during the last the Soviet party had placed special conditions on its participation in the 1984 Summer Olympic Games.



The USSR reaped the biggest crop of medals at the recent European judo championship in the GDR — three gold, one silver and two bronzes. Muscovite Alexei Tyurin (photo) won this final bout in the open-weight division.

Photo ADN-TASS

HILLARY: AN ASCENT WORTHY OF ADMIRATION

Eleven Soviet sportsmen on top of the Everest, the exploration of a most trying route along a counterfort up the south-west wall and two overnight ascents—this success will have tremendous impact on the development of world mountaineering. Edmund Hillary, the Everest's first conqueror, told a TASS correspondent. The Soviet expedition showed the tremendous potential of a strong team made up of excellent climbers, fine organization and equipment. The first Himalayan expedition from the USSR was splendidly prepared, he stressed.

One very important quality characterizing this team is their team spirit, comradeship, organic unity. Each tried to do his utmost for common success, sometimes even sacrificing his own success for the sake of the common big and hard-to-achieve goal, Hillary pointed out.

This is worthy of admiration. A big role was also played by the ability of the leaders of the expedition and groups on the route to take quick and unusual tactical decisions, like during the night ascents. The new most exacting route laid out by the Soviet climbers in extremely bad weather, with heavy snowfalls and winds making it still more dangerous, will stimulate all climbers in the world to try to develop most complex routes and to improve their techniques. What the Soviet sportsmen have done is worthy of admiration, Hillary stressed.

times even sacrificing his own success for the sake of the common big and hard-to-achieve goal, Hillary pointed out.

Hillary stressed.

INFORMATION

No. 41 (355), MAY 25-28, 1982

Price 5 kopeks

Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee

Moscow. A Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, opened here on May 24. It discussed the Soviet food programme for the period up to 1990 and related measures. A report was made by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Brezhnev.

The Plenary Meeting unanimously adopted a resolution on this issue, fully approving the suggestions and conclusions set forth in Leonid Brezhnev's report.

The food programme of the USSR for the period up to 1990 was adopted. The Plenary Meeting

elects Yuri Andropov, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, as CPSU Central Committee Secretary.

Vladimir Dolgikh, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was elected Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee.

Leonid Brezhnev's report to the Plenary Meeting can be seen in the supplement to "Moscow News" weekly No. 22.

Lengthy talks better than short war

The armed invasion by British troops of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) poses a threat to international peace and security, and is at variance with the UN Charter and the basic standards of international law, says a statement issued by the Soviet news agency TASS.

The Soviet Union is convinced that however different may be the positions adopted

by the two sides over the conflict, the dispute between them ought to be resolved by peaceful means at the negotiating table. Even the most protracted talks are better than a short war. The bloodshed should immediately cease and urgent measures be taken, including within the United Nations, in order to settle the Anglo-Argentine dispute by means of negotiation.



A Sea King helicopter bringing supplies for Royal Marine commandos on the Falkland Islands. Argentina: line up at a blood-donor centre in Comodoro Rivadavia Saturday, to give blood for the army.

INDIRA GANDHI TO VISIT OUR COUNTRY

By previous agreement Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, will come to the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit next September at the invitation of the President of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

By air—from Moscow

Action Week in the USSR

A Week of Massive Action for Peace and Against the Nuclear Threat has started here and will be held between May 24 and June 1 on the eve of the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament.

During the Week there will be massive demonstrations of peace champions and anti-war rallies attended by many thousands, as well as vigils of peace in Moscow, Leningrad, Baku, Vilnius, Minsk, Smolensk, Kaliningrad, Vladivostok and other cities of this country.



Following the 19th Young Communist League Congress a meeting "We stand for peace, against the nuclear menace", took place in Moscow with the congress delegates and foreign guests taking part.

Soviet Union supports African countries

The Soviet Union believes that the African countries and peoples have every right to decide themselves on the road they choose for their development without any outside interference whatsoever, and that their freedom of choice should be respected by everyone, says Leonid Brezhnev in his message of congratulations to the states and peoples of Africa on Africa Liberation Day.

We stand in a united front with the fighters against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid. We have given, and we shall continue to give, all necessary support to the people of Namibia in their just struggle headed by SWAPO, the genuine representative of the Namibian people. We also support the African countries in their desire to be able to use their natural resources freely and at their discretion, and to achieve economic independence and genuine equality in international economic relations. This is our fundamental policy. It is stressed in the message.

ALFRED NZO: WE STAND

UNITED IN OUR STRUGGLE TO LIBERATE AFRICA

The past two decades in the life of the African peoples have amounted to an entire historical epoch. The collapse of the colonial system resulted in the emergence of 50 independent states, Alfred Nzo, Secretary-

General of the African National Congress of South Africa, told an "ANI" correspondent in connection with Africa Liberation Day.

(Continued on page 2)

Progress-13 to re-fuel space station

In accordance with the programme to ensure the functioning of the orbiting Salyut-7 station this country launched an automatic transport spaceship Progress-13 on May 23, 1982, at 9:57 Moscow time.

The spaceship is to deliver materials, which are in use there, and other different cargoes to the orbital station.

In their first week in space on board the Salyut-7—Soyuz T-5 orbital complex, cosmonauts Anatoly Berezovoi and Valentin Lebedev took the onboard systems out of mothballs and prepared instruments for future exploration. Technical experiments have been made in the use of the autonomous "Delta" navigation system in order to orientate and control the complex. Biological experiments have been initiated for the further study of possibilities for cultivating higher plants during a space flight.

Days of Bulgaria

The play "Ivan Vazov" produced by Emilias Simey at the Vazov National Theatre and put on at the Moscow Gorky Art Theatre, has started off the Days of Bulgarian Culture in the USSR, marking the 100th anniversary of Georgi Dimitrov, outstanding member of the Bulgarian and international Communist and working-class movement.

The 10-day event will take place in nearly a hundred cities in all the Union republics.



A scene from Vazov's "Macbeth". Photo by Georgi Soloviyev

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"ANI Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "ANI Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscription to "Moscow News" and "ANI Information" can be taken out with the following firms.

Subscription to "Moscow News" and "ANI Information" can be taken out with the following firms.

INDIA

● Magazine Centre
2nd Floor, Ganapathi
Bldg.
S.V.K. Nagar Rd.
Bangalore-560022

● Higlimbholim
P.O. 316, Mount Rd.
Madras 2

● Magazine Centre
145-E, Sheela Nagar
Kampani-Chennai

● Navakarnataka P.P.
Sarpabulhama Math
Compound
Kempaswadi Circle
Bangalore-5

● People's Book House
Piranshah Manzil
Opp Kalya Studio,
Rajkot Rd.
Ahmedabad-380001

● Rajastan People's
Publishing House,
Chandniwala Market,
M.I. Road
Jaipur-302001

GREECE

● "Kultura"
Gerasidou Str., 6
(Academies)
Athens
25, Vasillas Sofias Str.,
Thessaloniki

● Synchroton Epochi
Str., Akademiak 78
Athens-142

● Synchroton Epochi
Str., Aristoteliou, 7
Thessaloniki

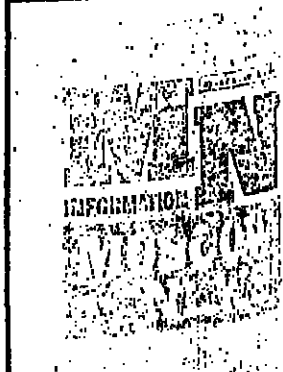
HOLLAND

● Boekhandel Pagius,
Leldestraat 25,
1017 MT Amsterdam

• Retailers

For all questions involving non-receipt of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc. please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

DEAR READERS! In other countries, subscription for "ANI Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V.O. Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.



EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/2 Gorky St. Moscow
Printed at the "Izvestia" Press
Moscow, USSR.
Published Tuesday and Saturday
Index 1982

ANI INFORMATION No. 41 (355)

SORSA FOR NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE IN EUROPE

Helsinki. The Finnish Prime Minister, Kalevi Sorsa, has said that the North European countries ought to continue to study the possibility of Northern Europe being declared nuclear-free area.

Speaking in an interview to the Swedish News Agency, Sorsa said that the most suitable venue for discussion of this subject would be the regular meeting between the foreign ministers of the countries in the region. He believes, he said, that the initiative to create a nuclear-free zone should come from the northern countries themselves, who, in the course of open discussion, may reach mutual agreement on the issue.

NEW BASES IN THE NEGEV DESERT

Tel Aviv. It has been announced here that two "ultra-modern" air bases have been set up in the southern part of the Negev Desert. They have been built with American help and are to compensate for the loss by Israel of two of its bases in the Sinai Peninsula. Washington has granted a \$80-million-dollar loan to Israel for this purpose.

As for the two former Israeli Air Force bases in Sinai, they have been taken over by the American rapid deployment force which has replaced the Israeli troops of occupation.

PROSPECTS FOR AMERICAN MILITARY POLICY

New York. Military objectives for the United States in those areas where the Americans will most probably have to resort to armed force are outlined in a document drawn up jointly by

the Council for Defence Resources and by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It covers the period up to 1988, as well as giving an outline of tasks to the mid-90s. The document, which sets



The stairs are rather steep for him, so we've relieved him of some of his load... Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

forth the main trends in American military policy concentrates on an intensified build-up of the rapid deployment force which is to include five army divisions, two landing groups of Marine Corps, several Air Force units and three air-borne brigades.

Appeal by World Council of Churches

Geneva. The World Council of Churches has urged churches, religious movements and organizations in all countries to step up their drive against the threat of nuclear war. The appeal stresses that the time has come for the Church to issue an emphatic pronouncement to the effect that the production, deployment and use of nuclear weapons is a crime against humanity and should be condemned both from the standpoint of morality and religion.

The appeal urges that all churches and worshippers of all faiths should join forces and calls for cooperation with non-religious organizations promoting peace and disarmament. It is emphasized in particular that an end to the arms race, to nuclear disarmament and disarmament in general would have a highly beneficial impact on the solution of problems now facing the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

PEACE TORCH ON THE ROADS OF EUROPE

Nimes. This ancient French city has become another stage in the international marathon for disarmament, which began in Greece. The peace torch which the marchers have been carrying all the way from Olympia where it was lit, has travelled along the roads of Greece, Yugoslavia and Italy. It will proceed to Barcelona, Lisbon, Montreal and New York where it is due to arrive in time for the start of the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament.

Another peace torch is to go via Sofia, Bucharest, Budapest, Vienna and Prague to Bonn where it will burn during the mass anti-war demonstration on June 10 which is timed to coincide with the American president's visit to West Germany and with a meeting of the NATO Council.

DEMO IN TOKYO

Tokyo. Nearly 400 thousand people who arrived in the Japanese capital from all over the country have marched through the streets in protest against the nuclear threat and in support of disarmament and peace. The march was organized by the National Council which incorporates 360 trade unions, youth and women's organizations and other democratic and mass associations of Japan.

The march, which began in three major city parks, started with an unusual demonstration: to the sounds of wailing sirens, a roaring B-29 bomber, and a nuclear explosion made louder by powerful loudspeakers, tens of thousands of people fell to the ground where they lay motionless for the space of a minute.

This was intended as a reminder of the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and as a protest against the policies of those who are again pushing the world towards a nuclear disaster. The demonstrators were later addressed by the survivors of the 1945 nuclear attack.

The participants of the march unanimously approved the Tokyo Appeal and a resolution in which the Japanese government is condemned for the support it is giving the United States in the conduct of a dangerous policy. The resolution also opposes the development of cruise missiles and of neutron bombs in Japan and the adjacent areas in Asia.

mic links, the socialist nations included.

Apparently deserving of special attention in this connection is the fact that for many developing nations cooperation with socialist states has become a critical factor in strengthening their economic independence based on the principles of equality, justice and mutual gain.

It seems that no one today in the developing nations questions the need to strengthen in every way economic links within the framework of relations "South-South". But practical shifts in this direction, however, are as yet very insignificant. Let us take, for instance, the mutual trade of developing nations, for which there is an immense need, for, to this day, exchange between them normally conducted through intermediaries, and primarily through the selfsame TNCs. But it is growing even slower than the foreign trade of those countries taken as a whole.

No less acute is the question of the joint creation of branches of production, i.e., the development of mineral deposits, metallurgy, oil refining, etc., vital factors in strengthening economic independence. There are already encouraging advances in this area. Recently, for instance, nine independent states in the south of Africa adopted a concrete programme of action with the aim of ending their foreign dependence in the use of power resources. Our oil, gas, coal and hydroresources should be used to meet our own needs and not in the interests of Western monopolies — such was the thinking behind the decisions adopted by those nine African states.

There are more and more examples of the economic integration of developing countries, and of their growing mutual links. At present, however, these are but separate landmarks on the road to such cooperation which, together with other factors, could ensure real economic independence for the third world nations.

Yuri KURITSYN



VIEWPOINT

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN THE FIGHT FOR ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

There are many methods of advancing the economies of young independent states. And, what is more, they are highly contradictory ranging from the memorable recommendations made by the American president at last year's meeting in Cancun advising complete reliance on the "free" market and foreign capital investment, to the concept of "collective reliance on one's own forces", put forward by the developing countries themselves.

The search for an optimal strategy to attain economic progress continues at a growing pace. A whole series of international forums on this theme has just ended: a Delhi meeting between representatives of 47 developing nations; the 8th conference of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in Tripoli; the 2nd conference of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO); "The Strategy of Development and Transnational Corporations" in Addis Ababa; in addition to various events within the framework of regional economic organizations.

What have these meetings shown? Of course, they could not provide a panacea for all troubles. But on balance a formula common to all developing nations for the concrete directions to be taken by the struggle with economic backwardness took fairly firm shape in the course of the discussions. Apart from the need for an all-out mobilization of the

internal resources of each country for the goals of development, at least four basic objectives became apparent: economic decolonization, broad mutual cooperation, the struggle for a new economic order on a fair basis, and active participation in the general human struggle for disarmament and a stronger peace as the main precondition of any progress.

Statistics show that at present the economic activities of most developing nations do not so much benefit the latter countries, they enrich the industrialized capitalist states. It was stressed at the AAPSO conference in Addis Ababa that the big international monopolies, or transnational corporations (TNC), alone take between 50 and 100 billion dollars in profit out of the third world countries annually. Payments by the latter on Western credits is nearly equal to the total of newly obtained loans. In other words, the real inflow of investment in developing countries is reduced to practically zero.

Today the TNCs control 90 per cent of African raw materials exports, which they obtain according to the terms of a purchase-and-sale of the prices that they wish. The same situation exists in other developing regions. A situation arises in which the internal resources become their misfortune. In order to maintain their access to Western markets, the TNCs and the military-political circles behind

them have increasingly frequent resort (apart from measures of economic pressure) to open blackmail, interference in a country's internal affairs and aggression. Suffice it to recall how much Arab and African blood has been spilled and is now being spilt under the slogan of the West's "special rights" to their oil, chromium, copper, diamonds and gold.

In turn, the need to defend themselves from these encroachments on their sovereignty is drawing developing nations into the arms race. In Africa, for instance, military expenditure has been growing by average 15 per cent a year in the past decade, i.e., several times faster than their national product. It is no accident that the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution come to the "third world" mainly in the form of increasingly advanced and, consequently more expensive, tools of war.

The experience of these developing countries, which are firmly fighting to achieve economic independence, indicates that they are capable of putting an end to foreign domination and arbitrary rule over their economy. They had resort to well-known means such as curbing the activities of TNCs, strict control over foreign capital, the creation of a state sector in industry and agriculture, the renunciation of unilateral orientation, the formation of metropolitan and other international partners, and the expansion of new foreign econo-

Pentagon plans for the 'Shuttle'

Washington. Various military equipment will be tested in the next "Columbia" flight, scheduled for June 27. "Baltimore Sun" reports.

Though the administration has declined to provide details of this equipment, the paper states, there are indications that navigation instruments and other military technology are involved. The "Shuttle" will subsequently be used by the Department of Defense to launch intelligence and military communication satellites. "Baltimore Sun" points out.

FACTS AND EVENTS

According to Common Market statistics published in Brussels, retail prices in the ten countries have risen by 11.7 per cent over the 12 months since April 1981.

An urgent warning has been issued to the public as well as shopping centres and medical services in Venezuela that a shipment of canned fish imported from the USA contains toxic substances causing serious poisoning and even death.

3,719 Japanese died in road accidents in 1981, more than 400 thousand were seriously wounded.

PEOPLE

Michael Momoh, who was arrested three months ago during the Pope's arrival at the Nigerian airport of Kaduna, has been sentenced to six months in jail or to a 450-dollar fine for illegal possession of weapons.

Ahmed Derwish, a millionaire subcontractor from Alexandria in Egypt, collects his own court sentences. On more than forty occasions he has been sentenced to prison for various financial machinations. He has yet to spend a day behind bars however.

M. Jensen, from Denmark, world carate female champion, is only 16. She is the only representative of the weaker sex who can break a pile of eight bricks with a hand chop. Each brick is 7.5 centimetres thick.

POPULATION DOUBLED

Washington. According to a private research organization, there are 4,600 million people living on this earth, twice the number that there were in 1940. According to forecasts, there should be about 10,000 million people on our planet by the year 2050.

OF INTEREST

An unusual operation
A Philippine surgeon managed to save the life of a dying man 100 kilometres away from the operating table. But Dr de Jesus, from a small hospital in the South Cotabato province (the Luzon Island), did not rely on supernatural forces for this feat.

According to Manila "Bulletin Today", the patient, who had been injured in a car accident, was taken to hospital unconscious after losing a lot of blood. Cranial trepanation was urgently needed, but the only neurosurgeon was a long way away. The patient only had a few minutes to live. The local doctors got in touch



The Salvadoran patriots continue their heroic struggle to liberate their country from dictatorship. Reports coming from El Salvador say that the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front is gaining ground in many provinces. To a great extent, their success is due to the growing combat experience of the Front's soldiers, to stronger discipline and smooth interaction between the Front's units. In the photo: an NLF camp where the guerrillas take a rest before new operations.

From "Por esto"

Stabilization programme for Yugoslav economy

Belgrade. The guidelines of a long-term programme for economic stabilization were discussed by the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) at its plenary meeting here.

Addressing the meeting, S. Kraljevic, member of the Yugoslav Collective Presidency, said that the document, which was based on decisions taken at the 10th and 11th LCY Congresses and on the Yugoslav Constitution, would make it possible to step up efforts by the entire Yugoslav society to achieve economic stability, and

get over the differences which had arisen during the discussion of specific economic tasks. Kraljevic believes that this is particularly important at the present time when Yugoslavia has suffered from economic instability for a number of years.

In recent years, he said, differences have emerged between the constituent republics and autonomous regions in matters of social and economic development; this leads to the isolation of some regions and to the disruption of a single Yugoslav market. Difficulties have also arisen in working out a system for socialist self-government.

Science and technology

PLASTIC FROM PLANTS

British scientists have discovered how to make plastic out of plants. Leaves and the stalks of maize and sugar beet are used as the basic raw material. The new type of plastic is stored in liquid form and items are made from it at temperatures of between 60° and 70°C. Economists estimate that plastic made out of plants will be much cheaper than that made from oil.

YOUR TEMPERATURE IN TWO SECONDS

A factory producing medical instruments in the city of Poz-

nan in Poland has put out an original thermometer which only takes two seconds to measure a patient's temperature at a distance. The temperature appears on a special digital read-out.

METEOR TELLS ITS STORY

A short while ago, Arizona University in the United States, analyzed a meteor which fell in the south of Australia. British newspapers report. The scientists, who made the analysis, discovered some amino acids having similar characteristics to those found on the Earth. This gives ground for the belief that somewhere in outer space there exist conditions favourable for the formation of these molecules.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

REMISSION OF SINS TO THE AGGRESSOR

Commenting on the meeting of the Political Committee of the European Council in Jerusalem, Yuri Gukhov writes in PRAVDA as follows:

It is difficult to understand why the representatives of West European countries affiliated to that organization, including some EEC members, should have chosen Jerusalem as a venue for their meeting. The city has nothing whatsoever to do with European affairs.

Besides, the Israeli Knesset has declared Jerusalem as the only and indivisible capital of Israel, thus annulling the Eastern Arab part of the city in defiance of the UN decision of July 30, 1948, on the special status of that city. Now the Tel Aviv leaders are devising all manner of stratagems in order to get their illegal action recognized in one way or another.

In such a situation, the actions of the European Council constitute at least indirect approval of the policies of the Israeli government regarding the occupied Arab lands, a policy of illegal territorial acquisitions. Instead of nipping the expansionist plans in the bud, forgiveness is being meted out to the aggressor in the form of the remission of his sins.

SECRET SCENARIO FOR CHUNG DOO HWAN

Washington's assertions that the presence of American troops in South Korea is aimed at "defending" it from the mythical "threat from the north" are totally groundless, writes the SELSKAYA ZHIZN newspaper in connection with the second anniversary of the ruthless massacre of the participants in a popular uprising in the South Korean city of Kwangju.

The masses, who arose in May 1980 against the tyranny of the pro-American gendarme regime, demanded democratization of life after the collapse of the 18-year-old rule of the "bloody dictator" Park Chung Hee. However, writes commentator Igor Zuev, Washington strategists did their utmost to prevent this, for the south of the Korean Peninsula is mentioned in their aggressive plans as an important staging area for armed provocations and interference in the internal affairs of Asian and Pacific countries.

According to press reports, the Seoul military leadership, closely linked with the United States, acted in accordance with a secret American scenario and, having drowned in blood the popular uprising in Kwangju, handed over power into the hands of Chung Doo Hwan, the commentator says.

UNILATERAL ADVANTAGES IN DISARMAMENT

The consent of the United States to the Soviet Union's proposal for resuming talks on limiting and reducing strategic armaments announced by the US president in his May 9 speech is regarded in Moscow as a step in the right direction, the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes today. However, one cannot but make one substantive reservation as regards the essence of the US position, the paper goes on. The US stand is absolutely unilateral in nature, because the United States would like to exclude from the talks the types of strategic armaments it is now most intensively developing.

The trouble is, the paper continues, that the White House is guided by the principle of unilateral advantage, not the principle of equal security Ronald Reagan's "zero option" proposed on November 18, 1981 is nothing but an invitation for the Soviet Union to disarm unilaterally. The United States would like to eliminate the Soviet Union's advantage in certain components, while leaving its own intact. Does Washington, one may ask, hope that Russians, Americans and Europeans will fail to figure out what is what and will be misled by pseudo-radicalism and pseudo-peaceful statements?

ATTEMPTS TO TURN BACK THE WHEEL OF HISTORY ARE DOOMED

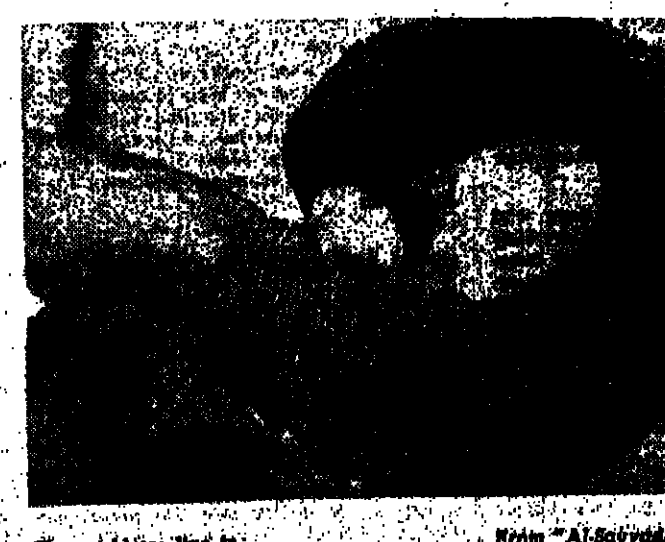
During a visit to China by Siddhi Savetaria, Foreign Minister of Thailand, a new attempt was made in Peking to reanimate such political corpses as Pol Pot, Yeng Sary and their followers, writes SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

As was reported by "Renmin-Ribao" Zhao Ziyang, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, reaffirmed during his talks with the Thai guest, that China intends to give assistance to the ASEAN countries in supporting the alliance of the three patriotic forces in Kampuchea. So Peking decided to try once again to persuade the ASEAN countries, Thailand in the first place, to continue hopeless efforts to bring together Khmer reactionaries within a certain united front, the newspaper points out.

Friendship society set up

Sana. A Yemeni Arab Republic-USSR Friendship Society has been set up on the decision of the government of the Yemeni Arab Republic.

An official announcement published here stresses that the decision stems from the desire for the continued development of relations of friendship and multilateral cooperation between the two countries and that the public at large be involved in the strengthening of such relations. Ahmad Mubammad Aliyeh, State Minister of the Yemeni Arab Republic, and Secretary General of the Supreme Council of the Affairs of Youth and Sport, is chairman of the friendship society.



The world we live in

From "Al-Sayyid"

Round the Soviet Union

● THEORETICAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN PSYCHIATRY HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED AT AN INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM HELD IN MOSCOW, SPONSORED BY THE USSR STATE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, THE USSR HEALTH MINISTRY, THE ALL-UNION SCIENTIFIC CENTRE OF PSYCHIATRY AT THE USSR ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES AND THE FIRM OF SANDOS FROM SWITZERLAND. Delegates — psychiatrists from Great Britain, the GDR, Italy, the USSR, the United States, France, the FRG, and other countries, discussed new scientific concepts in psychiatry and their possible uses in clinical practice.

● A "CENSUS OF WINDS" IN AZERBAIJAN HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT BY SPECIALISTS FROM THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF ENERGY. On the basis of many years of research, they have pinpointed suitable locations for the construction of wind power stations to generate electricity for industry. The first of these stations should be in operation by the end of 1985.

● AN EXHIBITION, "THE ARTISTS OF ODESSA IN DEFENCE OF PEACE", HAS OPENED IN THIS SOVIET BLACK SEA PORT. It includes more than one hundred paintings, drawings and sculptures. After the exhibition has closed, the items will go on display in clubs, palaces of culture, museums and amateur picture galleries. The artists have decided to donate all the proceeds from the exhibition to the Peace Fund.

● CONTINUITY OF NATIONAL TRADITIONS IN THE FINE AND DECORATIVE ARTS IS ILLUSTRATED BY AN EXHIBITION OF WORKS BY YOUNG STUDENTS WHICH HAS OPENED IN THE CAPITAL OF MORDOVIA, SARANSK. The items on view — paintings, wood carvings, woven articles, bead decorations, embroidery and knitting — have been entered by students from all the art schools of the city.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

WHAT MAKES PEOPLE CHANGE THEIR JOBS?

Today, this question is of political as well as of economic importance, since in many ways it depends on the employee's mood, his attitude towards his work and on the amounts of energy he devotes to it and to social activity, writes the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper. As a rule, pay differentials are not the deciding factor. More than three hundred studies carried out at the place of employment have shown that greater importance is attached to social factors such as the availability of better housing, training prospects, for improving one's qualifications, as well as to better working conditions.

Sociologists and economists are paying more and more attention to the growing links between working conditions and productivity. In order to run an economy efficiently, these factors should be taken into account. To ensure a permanent work force as much attention needs to be paid to social problems as to those involved in production. In other words, the one can't be separated from the other.

BIG CITIES AND AIR POLLUTION

Over the past decade the number of cities whose population has topped the million mark has doubled in this country. It is expected that in the 80s they will be joined by several more rapidly developing industrial

centres. This is why special attention is paid in this country to the ecological development of the urban environment, writes the GUDOK newspaper. Legislative decrees, for instance, laws on the protection of water resources, forest and the air, regulate the interaction between man and nature. Three years ago, Goskomgikromet, a state committee on hydrometeorology and environmental control, was set up. The protection of nature has become an integral element of plans for the country's social and economic development.

In Moscow the "Atmosphere" programme is underway and producing good results: travelling labs patrol the Soviet capital using the laser to measure the purity of the air. They also check the composition of car exhausts. 404 Moscow factories have been equipped with pollution control devices. Moscow spends 400,000,000 rubles a year on environmental protection, the newspaper emphasizes.

HOW TO PROVIDE FOR AN ACTIVE OLD AGE

As in many other countries the Soviet population is becoming progressively older. Naturally, old people need help and assistance. And they want to participate in the life of society.

How can we best provide for an active old age? According to PRAVDA, the newspaper, "Longer Life" programmes which have been adopted in our country, serve exactly this purpose. The programme includes medical research aimed at prolonging human life, as

well as at establishing a connection between the aging process and the ailments which beset people during the second half of their lives—diabetes, atherosclerosis, etc. Departments of geriatrics are being set up at outpatient clinics as well as health groups for the aged.

No efforts should be spared in helping people to maintain their health until a ripe old age, the newspaper writes. For without it they will be unable to live full productive lives and will be deprived of many of the good things of life.

IS THE THEATRE A SCHOOL OR JUST ENTERTAINMENT?

Art must educate, cultivate, inspire, and help the individual to mature. We hear and read this whole time in studies devoted to the arts, writes LITERATURNAYA NAYA GAZETA. It is impossible to argue against this and yet there is another dimension to art that of enlightenment.

People need to rest, relax and to compensate for an insufficiently emotional routine. This has been corroborated by numerous psychological studies. These needs are natural and legitimate, and art has a tremendous role to play in this respect.

To reach to the depths of the human soul, it is necessary to fascinate the reader, listener or spectator, and to satisfy their demand for pleasurable sensations and emotional relaxation, the newspaper concludes.

Kharkov tractors command worldwide respect

For over two decades now the Soviet Union has been the world's largest producer of tractors. 18 plants in this country manufacture 47 different makes of tractor as well as tractor engines. Last year a total of 530,000 tractors were produced, excluding low-powered gardening machines.

The Sampo Ordzhonikidze Kharkov tractor works, founded almost half a century ago, is one of the leading Soviet producers. The first 15 hp tractor rolled off the plant's conveyor belt in October 1931. The present mass-produced T-150K model at 185 hp is over ten times as powerful as its forerunner. In tests at the Lincoln University tractor proving range in Nebraska, USA, the T-150K came top of the field in terms of traction

and operating cost, a fairly telling achievement as the Nebraska range is considered to be the best testing ground for agricultural machinery in the world.

The T-150K is popular with farmers in Sweden, Canada, Britain and Austria (it is sold in 30 countries worldwide), and has won the prestigious Gold Mercury award.

A new model, the 200 hp T-150KM tractor, is currently being put through its paces in the Kuban fields. With the same fuel consumption it is a 12-13 per cent more efficient than its forerunners, tractor farmers will be quick to appreciate.

In the photo: the main conveyor belt at the Sampo Ordzhonikidze Kharkov tractor works.



How to make steel without pig iron

At the Tulachermest steel amalgamation it has been discovered that by gradually increasing the scrap content in converters, pig iron can be avoided in the charge.

This is an important step forward for the steel industry, says A. Zubarev, D. Sc. (Tech). In charge of the group of scientists who made the discovery. Coke resources dwindle

to every year and no pig iron, or consequently steel, can be made without it. So the complete or even partial substitution of scrap for pig iron is vital.

At present the new process is used in order to make the usual technology more flexible, for instance, when there is a slowdown in ore and coke supplies, or in production from the blast furnaces.

MASS PRODUCTION OF BONE CHINA

The manufacture of bone china has started at the Jiesia experimental factory of artistic ceramics, in the city of Kaunas, in Lithuania.

The technology for the production of such china, otherwise described as "soft", was known in ancient China. The basic component is bone ash made out of well-steamed tubular cattle bones, thoroughly cleaned from fat. Bone china

used to be made in this country, too, but the Kaunas factory is the first to mass produce it.

Specialists set a lot of store by soft china which is supposed to be of higher quality than its harder variant. France, the GDR, and Czechoslovakia are famous for their soft chinaware which is somewhat lighter, more translucent, and particularly white and strong.

THE MANGYSHLAK OIL PENINSULA

Oilmen at the Uren fields, on the Caspian Mangyshlak Peninsula, have managed to increase production without drilling new boreholes. They were helped by geologists who found additional deposits on existing sites.

It seems that the inside of the earth resembles a bookshelf with oil-bearing strata at different levels. Having taken into account local geological characteristics, it was suggested that several oil wells, currently in operation, should be deepened.

Now oil is taken from several horizons simultaneously; production has also been renewed at several old wells.

Looking for associated deposits has also given promising results at the nearby Zhotybal fields. This means that the Mangyshlakneft amalgamation will be able to achieve three-fourths of its annual production growth from wells currently in operation.

DEVELOPMENT OF ROBOTS IN ESTONIA

Robot manipulators, developed by scientists in Soviet Estonia, facilitate fully automated operations in metallurgy and machine-building.

One of the latest novelties is a foundry robot which after the pressing of a button places its hand into the furnace taking out metal by a ladle and placing it directly into moulds.

The robot has been designed for the Ust-Kamenogorsk aluminium-magnesium combine. Its predecessors could only take out the metal by a ladle. The melt flamed in the process and scale appeared. Now the entire mass gets directly into the moulds not exposed to the air, thus retaining its high qualities.

Implementation of the Soviet programme "robots and robot-technical systems" with Estonian participation does not lead to unemployment but frees thousands of workers from heavy manual labour.

For them courses are arranged at Ust-Kamenogorsk. After graduating from them the men work as operators or adjusters of precision apparatuses.

FISHING BOATS FROM SOLOMBALA

Shipbuilders at the Solombala shipyard have built trawlers based on the old design used by local fishermen.

Fishing in the lakes of Karegopolye requires a special sort of trawler: ideally it should be cheap to run, longlasting, and good manoeuvrability, and capable of carrying large catches.

One of the best preserved old rowboats was taken by winter sledge road to Solombala, in Arkhangelsk, where Russia's first fleet was born in the seventeenth century and where the secrets of building wooden ships are handed down from generation to generation.

By combining the qualities of the rowboat, and those of the modern trawler, a unique kind of new fishing boats was built at Solombala. Today powerful engines take the place of sails and oars but the old name for these boats—karbes—has been retained.

This is the tenth type of ship that the yard has turned out. Besides the "dori" made for ab-shore fishing, launches and cargo ships from Solombala, the modern descendants of the original Russian frigates, ply our seas and waterways.

Lighthouses take a break

Lights have been switched off at lighthouses along the Arctic coast and on the off-shore islands. With the long polar day they have become unnecessary. Radio beacons, though, still operate non-stop.

Ships sailing in the northern seas make use of the beacons in bad weather. During the three bad weather months, lighthouse staff and specialists of the hydrographic service in the Northern Basin will carry out maintenance and repairs, and replenish their supplies of fuel and food for the long northern winter that lies ahead.

An archaeological mystery

After revisiting the ruins of a mysterious stone building which occupies four hectares in the south of Kazakhstan, archaeologists came to the conclusion that this was an unfinished Nestorian monastery. They found there a stone slab with a sign of a Bah which alongside the cross was the symbol of early Christianity.

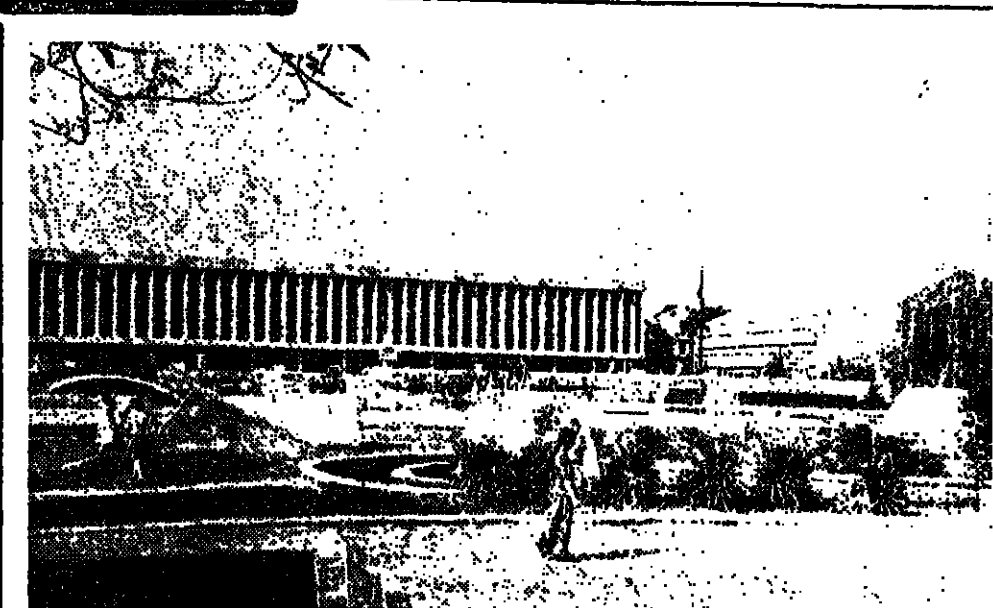
Nestorianism was a Christian trend that originated in Byzantium. But at the Council of Ephesus in 431 Nestorianism was declared Heresy and was banned in Byzantium. A great number of Nestorians fled and ended up in Iran, Central Asia and in the south of the present-day Kazakhstan which was named the Land of Seven Rivers since ancient times.

Only the foundation of the building and the first layers of masonry, made of lumps of cut granite 1.5 to 3.0 metres high each, have survived from that time. The walls are 1-5 metres thick.

The building is rectangular in shape and is oriented in a north-south direction. It had inside stately halls, corridor-like passages and various premises that could be used as stables or storages. In the centre was a yard with two reservoirs. It was to be surrounded with colonnades for which builders had prepared massive foundations.

The ruins of this building have been taken under state protection as one of the most impressive monuments of ancient architecture in the territory of the Soviet Union.

Places to visit



Kori Marx Square and the Central Library building.

Ashkhabad, capital of Turkmenia



The monument to Makhmudkuli, an 18th-century poet and philosopher.

Ashkhabad, the southernmost capital of all the Soviet Union republics, is 101 years old. Submerged in greenery, it is snugly placed in a valley surrounded by the magnificent Kopet-Dag Mountains. It is thought that the city was founded in January 1841, when a Russian garrison was established in a small aul (village) in the centre of the oasis. By 1911, the population had grown 20 times, the town's convenient position being instrumental in promoting its growth.

During Soviet power Ashkhabad continued to expand in size and became more beautiful. But one night in October 1948, disaster struck: a powerful earthquake destroyed the capital of Turk-

menia taking a toll of many lives.

Present-day Ashkhabad consists of numerous ensembles combining modern and national Turkmenian traditional architectural styles. The city centre, consisting of the group of buildings belonging to the Academy of Sciences of the Turkmenian Republic, is very attractive. There are more than 30 research institutes for the study of deserts and their natural resources, and for the study of solar energy in Ashkhabad. Over the past few years many tall 12-storeyed buildings have gone up in the city centre. All are seismic-proof.

Science and technology

SLOW-DOWN

IN EARTH'S SPIN

It turns out that, at different stages in the history of our planet, coral polyps have acted as a stopwatch, registering the passage of time. Having "read" this unusual "chronicle", paleontologists from the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in Novosibirsk, have come to the conclusion that hundreds of millions of years ago the Earth revolved round its axis much faster, and that once there used to be many more than 365 days to a year.

Examined through powerful electronic microscopes, the walls of a coral polyp reveal daily lines of growth, reminiscent of the annual rings of a tree, says Academician A. Yanshin. One can distinguish between thin winter lines and those lines which emerged as the result of a much more intense summer growth. Taken together a series of these lines form an annual ring.

Fresh corals have 365 lines in the annual ring, or as many as there are days in a year.

Several dozen more lines are found in fossils retrieved from the sea, dating from the so-called Permian geological period. The coral polyps which lived at an even earlier period — 360 million years ago — have between 470 and 480 daily rings on their walls.

Paleontologists believe that they now have convincing

evidence in favour of the theory that the Earth's spin is slowing down. They think that the slow-down in rotation is an ongoing process which has lasted for four hundred million years. The time it takes for the Earth to rotate round its axis, increases by approximately one second every fifty thousand years.

Most of the braking action is caused by ebbs and tides brought about by the gravitational pull of the Sun and Earth. Tidal waves occur in the Earth's crust, in some places reaching a height of dozen of centimetres.

SEA HOOVER

Freeing the port area of the oil split by unloading tankers is one of the most topical environmental problems. Designers at the Black Sea Central Research and Design Bureau have suggested a gate duct device to remove oil from cold and moderate climatic conditions.

The oil slick is fenced off with booms and it is within

this area that the device is set to work. Attached to the body of an auxiliary ship, it goes over the oil collecting it into a scoop. With a film one millimetre thick, eight cubic metres of oil are collected every hour. It is believed that by using the device a saving of 30,000 roubles a year might be achieved.

INTRODUCING METHODS OF POWDER METALLURGY

Scientists from the Chemistry Institute attached to the Far Eastern Science Centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences have helped the engineers at the Vladivostok Machine-Tool Works to utilize the high-speed cuttings. They used powder metallurgy to put wastes back into production after an additional processing. The first batch of high-precision tools has already been manufactured by the new method. The institute signed agreements to develop and put into operation methods of powder metallurgy at a number of large Far Eastern enterprises.

TULIPS BIG AND BEAUTIFUL

Tulips of rare beauty ranging in colour from pale pinks to jet black are to be found growing on an island in the middle reaches of the Manych, a tributary of the Don River. This island, aptly called the "Island of Tulips", has been declared a natural monument and taken under state protection.

The original tulip seeds must have been brought here by birds from the Kalmyk steppes. The flowers grow bigger than usual because of very warm

weather and abundant water supplies. State biologists will make sure that these beautiful flowers are not over-exploited and will grow in the island.

In the Kalmyk Autonomous Republic, 25 natural beauty spots have been placed under state protection. The state reserves are being created in the Kalmyk Autonomous Republic.

VIEWPOINT

Has the age of responsibility come at long last?

Valery ROMANOV,
Vice-Chairman,
USSR Commission for UNEP

The UN Environmental Programme (UNEP) is ten years old this year. The activities of this international organization in which the Soviet Union participates encompass a wide range of matters pertaining to the protection of the Earth's biosphere.

Many processes currently taking place such as the pollution of the atmosphere and the oceans, the destruction of the ozone layer, our changing climate, etc., are global in character and can be solved only via close international cooperation.

Soviet scientists and experts take part in seminars and symposiums and help draw up reports and guidelines; they also implement UNEP sponsored international projects.

The Institute of Deserts at the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences and its experimental station organize courses and seminars on the problem of desertization for specialists from developing countries.

There are at present 21 projects being implemented in the Soviet Union. In 1981 alone, 220 specialists from 40 developing countries were trained in the USSR.

The creation of a single international system monitoring the state of the biosphere was an important result of UNEP activities. This idea, which was also put forward by Soviet scientists is now finding realization in the Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS).

In fact something like a world ecological service is being set up to keep an eye on human impact on the environment. By constantly watching and analyzing the processes on which the life of our planet depends scientists hope to learn how to predict and avert possible deviations in the functioning of the environment's main elements.

A special role in global monitoring is assigned to biospheric preserves where constant comprehensive observations are carried out. In the Soviet Union there are seven such preserves in different climatic zones of the country. According to a special project, approved by UNEP and UNESCO, the first international congress on biosphere preserves will be held in 1985 in Minsk, capital of Byelorussia. Here scientists will be able to further develop and clarify the thinking behind such preserves.

UNEP is anxious about the state of the soil and about its tendency to change. This is due, in the first instance, to the fact that world soil resources have now started to be used much more intensively. To protect and improve the soil is a vital task for humanity.

Over past years, more than 1,200 large industrial enterprises using low or zero waste technology have been built in the Soviet Union, and the new technological enterprises are being built.

The impact of the new technologies on the environment is being studied by scientists in the USSR. The results of these studies are being used to improve the design of new enterprises and to protect the environment.

ENTERTAINMENT

GUEST PERFORMANCES

As usual this coming summer, Muscovites will have the opportunity of seeing companies from the various cities and republics of the country. 76 productions will be shown; there will be forty plays by Soviet playwrights, and 57 never seen before in Moscow.

The Leningrad Young Spectator's Theatre is now giving performances at the State

Theatre. In June we can expect visits from a Georgian drama company, Ruslavi, and the Riga Russian Drama Theatre from Latvia, followed by the Auezov Kazakh Drama Theatre and the Estonian Vanemuine in August. In September the Leningrad Pushkin Drama Theatre and the Young Spectator's Theatre from the Armenian capital of Yerevan will be here.

CONTACT BETWEEN MUSEUMS MEANS CONTACT BETWEEN CULTURES

The Hermitage in Leningrad is one of the largest repositories of world art.

The Hermitage welcomes exchange in cultural treasures and we are proud of being one of the initiators in this important field, said Academician Boris Piotrovsky, the museum's director. At present we are in touch with over one hundred museums and research centres in Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

Over the past three years

alone, the Hermitage arranged twenty-three exhibitions abroad and participated in thirty-two.

At present, visitors to the Hermitage can see paintings and drawings by the outstanding Norwegian artist, Edvard Munch. In the near future there will be another show from Norway, featuring applied art of the past ten centuries. Other treats in store are the "Archaeology of France", to be followed by exhibitions from Spain, Nigeria and the FRG.

SHE WAS CALLED 'MOTHER MARIA'

The remarkable, if tragic life of Russian poetess Yelizaveta Kuzmina-Karavayeva forms the basis of a new feature film, "Mother Maria" made by Moscow film directors. The story of her life and struggles has been reconstructed from archival material and from the recollections of her contemporaries by art director S. Kolesov and scriptwriter Ye. Mikulina.

As a 16-year-old schoolgirl who was just beginning to write poetry, Yelizaveta met Alexander Blok who had a great influence on the formation of her inner world. In a poem dedicated to Kuzmina-Karavayeva, Blok wrote: "You are so lively, so nice-looking." They started a correspondence which was interrupted by her

departure for Paris, shortly before the 1917 Revolution.

"The Russian poetess' eventful life, her work as a member of the French Resistance, her spiritual endurance and her love for people have attracted us enormously," says S. Kolesov. "There is a growing interest in her life and poetry, both in this country and in France. In the four years we spent working on the film, we were given help from Soviet people who fought as members of the Resistance Movement in France and from French friends who remember 'Mother Maria'. When we were filming last December in Paris, where we took part in the celebrations to mark the 90th anniversary since our heroine's birth,



● Mikhail Ombysil-Kuznetsov (Novosibirsk). "Interview in Tallinn".

"This Country's Youth" is the name of an exhibition which was recently opened at the Central Exhibition Hall in Pyatidesyatletiya Otkrytiya Square, Moscow. Oil, sculptured portraits, graphic arts and works of applied art by 1,800 young artists from all over the USSR provide a wide-ranging picture of contemporary life and recent history.



● Valery Puzlovich (Leningrad). "On the Banks of the Neva". ● Yelena Anusova (Moscow). "We are in the East".

we saw for ourselves how Kuzmina-Karavayeva's memory is honoured in France, a country for which she did a great deal and which became her second native land.

Lyudmila Kasatkina, the popular Soviet actress, plays the leading role in the film.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Exhibitions. "Classical Works of Art from the Museums of the Russian Federation, the Ukraine and Byelorussia", is the name of an exhibition that has opened in the Ukrainian capital of Kiev. The show, dedicated to the 1,500th anniversary of Kiev includes pictures

by Rapin and Venetianer, Kuvshinov and Bryullov, Ponomarev, Murashko and Shchegolev, as well as works by other outstanding artists.

Cinema. The old part of Leningrad, capital of Latvia, and the resort town of Jurmala are being used as the location for "Autumn in Riga" — a two-part TV movie being made by a Dutch studio based on Alexander Arbuzov's well-known play "Old-Fashioned Comedy".

BUSINESS

Books from Austria on show in Moscow

"Books have always been among the most powerful instruments for spreading advanced ideas," said Boris Stukalin, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Printing, Publishing and Book Distribution, speaking at the opening ceremony of an exhibition mounted by the Resident Verlag Publishers, Austria, at Moscow's Writers Club.

Founded in 1956 in Salzburg, Resident Verlag is today one of the biggest publishers in Austria, and specializes in the publication of fiction and books on music, the arts and architecture. The firm concentrates on the development of national Austrian literature and on the publication of books by both established and young authors. Resident Verlag has exhibited at all the Moscow International Book Fairs.

"Soviet readers have always been interested in Austrian literature," noted Boris Stukalin.

In the post-war period, hundreds of books, in hard and soft covers, have been published in this country in a total of 18.5 million copies in all the 15 languages of the Soviet Union. The Austrian writer, Stefan Zweig, is especially popular with Soviet readers. His works have been published 129 times in our country in 11.5 million copies in 15 languages.

A number of Austrian authors are taking part in the exhibition. Meetings have been arranged at the USSR Writers Union, at the USSR Copyright Agency, the Institute of World Literature, the USSR Academy of Sciences, at the editorial offices of the "Inostrannaya Literatura" (Foreign Literature) magazine, and at the Khudozhestvennaya Literatura and Raduga Publishers.

On show are 200 books published by Resident Verlag in honour of its 25th anniversary.

Gennady LEONOV

Contacts and contracts

● 50 machines for spinning flax are to be sent by Soviet manufacturers to the French firm of Bousac Saint Freres which is part of the Agache Vivot group engaged in exports of Soviet textile machines.

● A large batch of bearings of different types and sizes and a consignment of gas-cutting machines are to be delivered by this country to the FRG under contracts signed by the foreign trade associations Stankimport and Energomachimport with the West German firms of Magra GmbH and Messer-Griesheim GmbH.

● In Moscow, the permanent Soviet-Iraqi commission on economic and technical co-operation has met for its 12th meeting to examine the current state of, and prospects for, the Soviet-Iraqi cooperation.

● The supertrawler "Boris Alexeyev" built by the GDR for the Soviet Union has been included in the fleet of the Black Sea Anislika fishing enterprise. The ship is intended for fish catching and processing.

Photo ADN-TASS

GAS FOR WESTERN EUROPE

The designing plans of a transcontinental gas pipeline Urengoi to Western Europe have been completed by Soviet specialists. Its length from Siberia to the state frontier of the USSR alone exceeds 4,500 kilometres. The TASS correspondent was told by Stanislav Voltekuas, one of the men in charge of the project.

The annual capacity of the line is some 40,000 million cubic metres of natural gas, he added. This figure exceeds the overall energy potential of the hydro-power plants on the large Siberian rivers Yenisei and Angara. At the same time the 40,000 million cubic metres are but ten per cent of the known reserves of the Urengoi deposits alone.

The gigantic quantity of gas, Voltekuas went on to say, will pass through tubes of 1.5-metre diameter under pressure of 75 atmospheres. Over 40 compressor stations, fitted out with gas pumping units of 25 megawatt power, will make sure the high efficiency of the pipeline.

The design envisages enhanced reliability of the line which largely passes through areas with difficult natural conditions such as permafrost regions. A large proportion of the cost of the gas pipeline is allocated for environmental protection and maintenance of the ecological balance in the construction zone.

Indian exports expand

Increased trade with the Soviet Union and other socialist states is playing now most important part in India's foreign trade relations, says a review of the main development tendencies for the Indian exports prepared by that country's Ministry of Trade.

Fast expansion of the volume has become a characteristic feature of India's trade relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. While in 1979-80 fiscal year India delivered to socialist countries various goods costing about 8,850 million rupees, the figure was more than 14,000 million rupees in the fiscal 1980-81, says the review.

The Indian-Soviet trade is characterized by equality and mutual advantage and is developing on a long-term and planned basis. India holds now the first place in the Soviet Union's trade with the developing countries.

Under the bilateral trade protocol for 1982, the USSR is buying, besides traditional Indian goods, increased quantities of industrial products — steamboilers, electric cables, cargo containers, textile goods. The Soviet Union will supply India, in its turn, with various machines and equipment.

COOPERATION DISCUSSED

The 9th regular session of the mixed commission on economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and the Belgian-Luxembourg economic union has taken place in Brussels and Luxembourg. The present state of, and prospects for, trade, economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and the union were discussed. Reports on possibilities for development in these fields in the light of the goals set forth in the State Plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1981, 1985 and of forecasts for the development of the economy of the Belgian-Luxembourg economic union, were also heard.

THE SAKHALIN SHIPPING COMPANY FLEET IS CAPABLE OF DELIVERING TIMBER, WOOD CHIPS, COAL AND GENERAL CARGO TO ANY PORT IN FAR EAST

About 80 vessels manned by experienced crews ensure speedy delivery of your cargo.

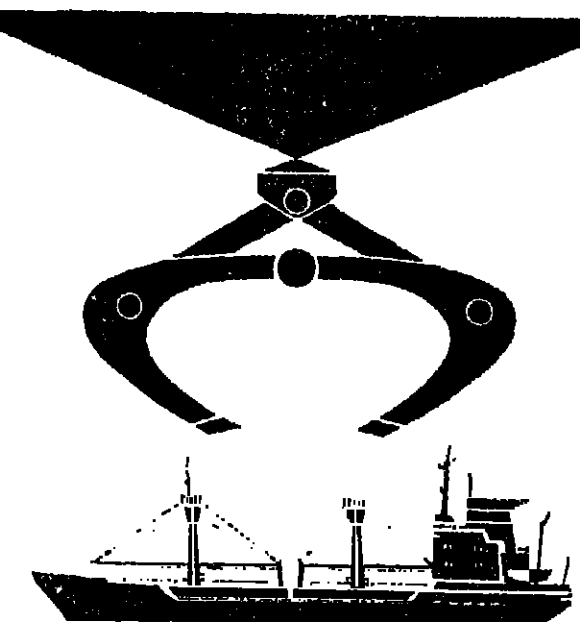
A regular service between the port of Vanino and the Japanese ports of Fushiki, Maizuri, Tsuruga has been operating successfully since 1975.

The company further promotes trade between both countries.

Should you require marine transport you can rely on

SAKHALIN SHIPPING COMPANY:
18, Pobedy St., Kholmik 604620, USSR

CABLE: MORFLOT KHOI 15K
Telex: 412013 SSC SU.



OUR GENERAL BROKER V/O "SOVFRACHT"
1/4, Zhdanova St., Moscow 103759, USSR
CABLE: SOVFRACHT MOSCOW
Telex: 411168, 411170, 411171, 411176, 411217, 411219, 411341, 411342, 411366, 411367, 411422, 411423.

'Artex' displays its goods in Minsk

Hungarian furniture and sports goods have been on display at an exhibition in Minsk, where "Artex", a Hungarian foreign trade enterprise, arranged a show of its goods from more than 250 factories.

Hungarian furniture is to be found in many Soviet homes.

and in the cultural centres, theatres, and hotels of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tashkent and of other Soviet cities and towns.

This year's exhibition featured many new styles of furniture for sitting-rooms, kitchens and studies.

Postcard to commemorate Kiev's anniversary



A four-page stamped postcard has been issued to commemorate the 1,500th anniversary of Kiev, capital of the Ukrainian SSR. It depicts twelve famous Kiev landmarks. Kiev's main marketplace, with its timber pavilion of the city on the left side, in the foreground is the "Motherland" monument.

PREMIERES

'A NIGHT IN MAY'



Drama and musical theatres in Moscow regularly turn to Russian classics and each production attracts great comment from theatre-goers. Not long ago a new production at the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre of the opera "A Night in May" by the outstanding 19th-century Russian composer, Rimsky-Korsakov, gave rise to lively discussion.

This is the company's second attempt at the work. The first production took place in 1927 under the direction of Konstantin Stanislavsky, the co-founder of the theatre.

The libretto is based on Gogol's "A Night in May, or a Dream of a Girl". The composer was very fond of this story which he had known since childhood and had read it many times. He was fascinated by its poetic fantastic atmosphere, by the writer's gentle humour and sharp satire, and the funny situations in which the characters find themselves. He felt he could transpose it effectively into music.

The new production is directed by I. Sharoyev, conductor is V. Kozhukhar, and stage designer — V. Klementyev. They all strove to convey to the audience the mood and "colours" of Rimsky-Korsakov's music through which is felt all the beauty and charm of a May night in the Ukraine.

The cast is led by Ziminenko (village mayor), Mikhalevsky (Levko), Zemlyanova (the sister-in-law) and Abakumovskaya (Hanna).

Igor KAZENIN

WHAT'S ON!

May 25-28

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 28 — Hartel, "Vain Precautions" (ballet).

Boleshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 25 — Prokofiev, "Ivan the Terrible" (ballet). 26 — Verdi, "Un ballo in maschera" (opera). 27 — Verdi, "Requiem". 28 — Mozart, "Così fan tutte" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 26 — Bizet, "Carmen" (opera). 27 — Pugnani, Glere, Vasilenko, "Emeralda" (ballet). 28 — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 25 — Milyutin, "Girls in a Flurry". 26 (mat. and aft) — Double-bill: Comrades, "Pinocchio's Adventures"; Khrennikov, "Kids From Our Backyard" (one-act ballet); 26 (eve) — Ziv, "Messieurs Artistes". 27 (mat. and aft) — Gladkov, "Kholobych". 27 (eve) — Kalman, "Maritza". 28 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

FILMS

Bulgarian and Soviet Bulgarian films dedicated to the Georgi Dimitroff 100th anniversary.

Cinema: "Sofa" (31 Statey Blvd.). Metro Shchyolkovskaya.

A Shout of Silence (Moscow Studios, USSR).

About how we should care for Nature.

Cinema: "Udarnik" (1 Sovetskaya St., Metro Belorusskaya).

Exhibitions. Hall, Federal Representation Office, at Georgi Dimitroff St. Works by Georgian artists are on display. Daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Metro Belorusskaya.

Timiryazev Museum of Botany (15 Malaya Gruzinskaya St.). On display are rare plants.

ties of cactus and some other exotic plants. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. On Wednesday and Friday, noon to 8 p.m. Metro Krasnopresnenskaya.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (Moskva, Embankment, at the Rossiya Hotel). 25, 26 — A concert-premiere by Beryozka dance ensemble, artistic director Mita Koltsova.

Lenin Central Stadium. Small Sports Arena (Luzhniki). 25-28 — "Spring Divertissement", a variety programme, featuring popular film actors, variety performers, Roman trio and Ariel pop group.

SPORTS

GRASS HOCKEY. Young Pioneer Stadium (31 Leningradsky Prospekt). 25 — SKIF (Moscow) vs Politotdel (Fishkent Region). 6 p.m.

This is the current match in the USSR championship for women's teams.

BADMINTON

Druzhba Sports Gym. Lenin Central Stadium. 28 — All-Union tournament for the "Sportivnaya Igra" magazine prize. 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

CHESS. Olimpitskiy Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira). 25 — International tournament. 4 p.m.

FOOTBALL

Moscow Lenin Komsomol Car Works Stadium (Metro Tekstilshchiki). 25 — USSR championship. League B. Moskovich vs Krasnaya Presnya. 5 p.m.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 26 and 28 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

May 25-28

In Moscow, city and region, weather is expected with short showers. Night, temperatures 3° to 6°C and 16° to 18°C in the day time. Wind SE and S. A slight drop in temperature with a NW wind is expected on May 28.

The swimming season has started at the Black, Asov and Caspian sea resorts. Water temperatures are as follows: 15-16°C in the Asov Sea; 17°C in Odessa; 14-16°C in the Crimea; 18-19°C in the Caucasus; 16-17°C in Makhachkala and 18°C in Rostov.

AN INFORMATION NO. 41, 1982